THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (d) There are 58 CSS cadre posts of Section Officers and 6 posts of Section Officers (excluded) in the Department of Economic Affairs. While all the 6 posts of Section Officer (excluded) were created for the Budget Division, 2 Section Officer (excluded) are being operated in the Administration and (Currency and Coinage) Division in exchange of two cadre posts of Section Officers, keeping in view administrative exigencies and tlie experience of officers concerned. As such, the question of upgradation of pay scale of cadre post of Section Officer does not arise.

Delay in confirming vacancies for Inspectors of Central Excise/ Customs and Income Tax

1601. MISS FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inordinate delay in confirming the vacancies for Inspectors of Central Excise/Customs and Income Tax by concerned departments to SSC, the latter is not able to declare final results of the Combined Main (graduate Level) Examination, 1999 even the results are ready;

(b) if so, the reasons for not confirming the vacancies;

(c) whether these Department have been persistently reminded by SSC; and

(d) by when the concerned Departments would confirm their respective vacancies to SSC so that the latter could declare the already delayed results and save thousands of candidates from mental agony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) the vacancies have already been confirmed to SSC.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Recovery of NPA

1602. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of NPAs has been constantly

increasing despite introduction of one time settlement schemes in the banking sector and the amount owed by defaulters is around Rs. 60,000 crores;

(b) whether the large corporate houses are major defaulters and if so, the top 50 names with amounts due;

(c) whether it is due to failure of one-time settlement schemes; if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take for recovery from NPA accounts?

THE M1NISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the gross non-performing assets (NPAs) of public sector banks increased from Rs. 710 crore as on March 31, 1999 to Rs. 53,294 crore as on March 31, 2000 and further to Rs. 54,773 crore as on March 31, 2001. Although in absolute terms the gross NPAs of public sector banks has increased, as percentage of their gross advances it lias progressively reduced from 15.9% in 1998-99 to 14% in 1999-2000 and to 12.4% in 2000-2001.

(b) Under the current provisions of banking laws, disclosures of details of borrowers of banks is not permissible. The names of top 50 borrowers against whom banks and financials institutions have filed suits as on 31 March 2001 along with the amount outstanding, furnished by RBI are given in the Statement *(See* below).

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that the public sector banks had recovered Rs. 2600 crore under the one-time settlement scheme of RBI.

Government of India and RBI have advised the banks and financial institutions to take several steps for recovery of dues such as evolving and implementation of recovery policy, filing of suits with civil courts, filing cases with Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), compromise settlement through Settlement Advisory Committees and monitoring and follow up of Non-Performing (NPAs) as various levels in the bank.

The banks have also been advised to use the forum of Lok Adalat for compromise settlement of their NPAs and guideline have been issued by RBI in May, 2001 for making increased use of this forum to settle disputes involving outstanding balance in NPA accounts upto Rs. 5 lakhs. Action

has also been initiated to bring in a legislation that will facilitate foreclosures and enforcement of securities in cases of default, in order to enable the banks and financial institutions to realize their dues. Credit Information Bureau is also being set up to disseminate information on borrowers to the banks. Action has also been initiated for the setting up of Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs).

Statement

Top 50 borrowers against whom Banks/FIs have filed suits

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No	Name of Party	Amount Outstanding
1.	Harsliad S. Mehta	812.08
2.	Indian Charge Chrome Ltd.	493.28
3.	Hindustan Photofilms MFG. Co. Ltd.	233.72
4.	Premier Venyl Flooring Ltd.	227.58
5.	LLoyd Steel Industries Ltd.	220.00
6.	Continental Float Glass Ltd.	209.82
7.	Mardia Chemicals Ltd.	184.81
8.	Dynacraft Machine Co. Ltd.	179.95
9.	Machinnon Mackenzies & Co. Ltd.	177.62
10.	Mideast Integrated Steels Ltd.	174.81
11.	Mardia Chemicals Ltd.	171.73
12.	East WestTravel & Trade Ltd.	168.18
13.	Ahmedabad MFG & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd.	165.80
14.	Alpine Industries Ltd.	163.64
15.	Shrishma Fine Chemical & Pharmaceuticals (K) Ltd.	163.60
16.	Indian Charge Chrome Ltd.	161.50
.17.	Arihant Industries Ltd.	158.53
18.	Maxwell Exim Food Ltd.	147.67
19.	Mukerian Paper Mills Ltd,	139.96
20.	Rajinder Steels Ltd.	138.21
21.	NEPC India Ltd.	119.75

Sl.No	Name of Party	Amount Outstanding
22.	P.L. Pipes and Vessels Ltd.	117.07
23.	Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Ltd.	116.23
24.	Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.	115.50
25.	Krishna Filaments Limited	114.24
26.	Patheja Forgings & Auto Parts Ltd.	113.90
27.	Parasrampuria Synthetics Ltd.	111.20
28.	Atash Industries (India) Ltd.	110.37
29.	Garware Polyster Limited	108.47
30.	P.J. Pipes and Vessels Ltd.	107.15
31.	Uttam Singh Dugal & Co. Ltd.	106.25
32.	Continental Construction Ltd.	102.93
33.	Estrella Batteries Ltd.	97.47
34.	Utility Engineers India Ltd.	97.06
35.	M.P. Unimagna Tech. Ltd.	96.04
36.	Parasrampuria Synthetics Ltd.	95.35
37.	Ahmedanad MFG & Calico Ptg Co. Ltd.	94.16
38.	Kapri Intl Pvt. Ltd.	90.45
39.	Arihand Cotsyn Ltd.	87.86
40.	U.P. State Cement Corporation	87.16
41.	Klen & Marshall MFRS & Exporters Ltd.	86.74
42.	Orson Electronics Ltd.	86.47
43.	MVR Industries	83.34
44.	Altos India Ltd.	82.90
45.	Siris Ltd.	81.07
46.	Bengal Potteries Ltd. (in Liquidation)	78.98
47.	Coromandel Indag Products India Ltd.	78.77
48.	Kanel Oil & Export Ind. Ltd.	77.21

SI.No	Name of Party	Amount Outstanding
49.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	76.94
50.	Kalyanpur Cement Ltd.	75.89

Claim of higher duty drawback cm exporti

1603. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some exporters have been able to claim higher duty drawback and other incentives on exports, which were either overhauled or fictitious;

(b) if so, what measures Government have taken in respect of such cases, which have come to their knowledge;

(c) the action Government propose to take in future to. curb/ minimise such malpractices; and

(d) the list of such exporters against whom either complaints have been received/investigation is on/cases have been filed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and) (b) Yes, Sir. Customs Department has detected cases where exporters have claimed higher drawback and other export incentives. In all such cases, investigations are conducted to determine the extent of unintended benefit accruing to the exporters and cases adjudicated imposing fines and penalties. Undue benefits are also denied. In cases, wherein blatant violation of the provisions of law is noticed, persons have also been arrested and/or detained under COFEPOSA.

(c) The Officers dealing with such schemes have been instructed to remain vigilant to prevent such cases. Intelligence and investigative agencies dealing with Customs arc also regularly collecting information and passing it on to the field formations to prevent/unearth such frauds.

(d) During the last *t'mtc* years as many as 266 cases have been detected against the exporters for having claimed higher duty drawback and other export incentives.